of welfare facilities), and the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (enhancement in the rate of contribution and making default of dues a cognizable offence).

Further, new labour laws have also been enacted for the protection and welfare of certain categories of workers in unorganized sector, such as the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen's (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972, Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. Besides, in the areas of wages, minimum wages, employment services, vocational training, labour statistics and research and workers' education, the recommendations made by the Commission have largely taken into account which laying down the policies, procedures and programmes of the Government. The National Labour Institute was also set up in 1972 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission.

(c) and (d) Some of the recommendations of the First National Commission on Labour, such as, setting up of Industrial Relations Commission at the Centre and State with powers and functions of conciliation, arbitration and adjudication in Industrial Disputes and identification of collective bargaining agent and procedure for recognition of majority Trade Unions as bargaining agents were not implemented due to the divergent views expressed by State Governments, Central Organisations of Trade Unions and Employers. All the recommendations which could not be implemented for various reasons were entrusted to the Second National Commission on Labour for looking into the same and making suitable recommendations. The Second National Commission on. Labour has submitted its report to the Government on 29-6-2002.

Employment Exchanges in the country

961. SHRI CO. POULOSE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment Exchanges in the country, State-wise;

(b) the ratio of employment exchanges with the population in each State, State-wise; and

(c) the rate of employment provided through the employment exchanges during the period 1999 to June 2002, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) to (c) State-wise details of the number of employment exchanges viz-a-viz the population in each State and the placements made by the employment exchanges for the years 1999 to 2002 (January to April) are furnished in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise number of employment exchanges and the placements made by them during 1999 to 2002

(in thousands)

s. No	State/Union Territories	Employment Exchanges	Population as per Census	Placement effected by the employment axchanges during			
	1	(in actual numbers)	2001 Provisional	1999	2000	2001	2002 Jan. to April
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(A) States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	75727.5	10.6	4.7	2.4	1.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	1091.1	@	@	@	@
3.	Assam	53	26638.4	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.1
4.	Bihar	36	82878.8	11.8	7.4	0.9	0.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	20796.0			0.6	0.1
6.	Delhi	14	13783.0	5.3	0.3	@	@
7.	Goa	1	1344.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
8.	Gujarat	43	50591.0	65.2	69.4	69.2	22.6
9.	Haryana	61	21083.0	7.1	4.7	5.4	1.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15	6077.2	4.4	2.3	3.0	0.4
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	10069.9	@	2.8	8.0	4.2
12.	Jharkhand	33	26909.9			4.3	@
13.	Karnataka	40	52734.0	21.5	8.5	4.1	0.8
14.	Kerala	82	31838.6	22.4	16.8	15.1	3.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58	60385.1	3.8	3.9	2.7	0.5
16.	Maharashtra	46	96752.2	15.6	17.4	12.1	3.0
17.	Manipur	11	2388.6	0.1	@	-	-
18.	Meghalaya	10	2306.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	@
19.	Mizoram	3	891.1	0.2	0.3	@	-
20.	Nagaland	7	1988.6	@	0.1	0.1	@

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Orissa	40	36706.9	4.8	2.3	2.2	1.0
22	Punjab	47	24289.3	1.8	2.4	2.2	0.4
23	Rajasthan	40	56473 1	4 9	1.6	1.1	0.3
24	Sikkim		540 5	*	*	*	*
25	Tamil Nadu	37	62110*B*	19.6	13.2	17.4	4.0
26	Tripura	5	3191 2	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.5
27	Uttaranchal	19	8479.6			0.8	0.1
28	Uttar Pradesh	84	166052.9	4.1	4.0	3.2	1.0
29	West Bengal	75	80221.2	13.3	11.7	10.0	2.5
	(B) Union Territories						
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	356.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	@
31	Chandigarh	2.	900.9	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.2
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.	220.5	@	@	0	@
33	Daman & Diu	2	158.1	@	e	@	@
34	Lakshadweep	1	606	0.1	@	@	@
35	Pondicherry	1	973.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9
	(C)Central Employment Exch nge						
	TOTAL	938	1027015.2	221.3	177.7	169.2	50.0

NOTE: *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.
©Figures less than fifty,
Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Employment generation in industry and agriculture

962. SHRI CO. POULOSE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pfeased to state:

(a) the additional employment generated in industry and agriculture in each State during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the effect of disinvestment, privatization and closing down of various public and private sector companies on employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through Labour Force Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) from time to time. Based on these surveys